

HUGHES ATTACKS RECORD OF WILSON ADMINISTRATION

Dealings With Mexico He Calls Confused Chapter of Blunders.

CAUSE MISAPPREHENSION AND DEEP RESENTMENT

National Security Demands There Shall Be No Paltering With American Rights.

UNRESERVEDLY FOR U. S. Accepts Republican Nomination for President in Speech at Carnegie Hall, New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Charles E. Hughes to-night outlined in his speech of acceptance the issues upon which he will conduct his campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the course it has pursued with reference to Mexico, maintenance of American rights during the European war, preparedness and other great questions of the day. He declared for a new policy of "firmness and consistency" toward Mexico, for "the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea, and for 'adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts.'"

"We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation," Mr. Hughes said. "Utterly intolerable in the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression."

The nominee assailed the administration for "the direction of diplomatic intercourse" from the beginning, declaring that where there should have been conspicuous strength and expertise there had been weakness and inexperience. He cited San Domingo as an instance where appointments had gone to "deserving Democrats," and to the failure to keep Ambassador Herrick at his post in Paris after the war had started.

Mr. Hughes said in part:

"We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America, conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system, adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons."

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS COME IN FOR CRITICISM

Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the past three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse in the keeping of the executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained; whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the administration? The first duty of the executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department and our representation abroad. No party exigency could excuse the non-performance of this obvious obligation. Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed.

At the very beginning of the present administration, where, in the direction of diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertise, we had weakness and inexperience. Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably in Latin America, where such a course was particularly reprehensible, and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience, whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country, were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the

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Gives Some Relief From Heat Wave

Cool, Dry Air From Canadian Northwest Sweeps Along All of Northern U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A Canadian high-pressure area, bringing down cool, dry air from the Canadian Northwest, swept along the whole Northern United States to-day, and afforded some relief from the heat wave, which has been the worst in fifteen years. Roughly, the new high pressure area brought a drop in temperature north of a line drawn due west from New York. Below this line its effects were felt in some districts with a change of a few degrees.

"The 'Bermuda High,' which for the past few days has been sweeping up currents of hot, water-laden air over the whole of the continental United States, showed signs to-day of having pretty well spent itself. Likewise the high-pressure area, which brought relief to the Atlantic seaboard from Hudson Bay over the week-end, has been dissipated."

Weather Bureau officials said to-day that while the Great Central sections of the country had had the hottest period since 1901, the Atlantic seaboard hardly had been touched by real summer.

HOTTEST DAY OF YEAR IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, July 31.—This was the hottest day of the year in New York. The mercury reached 92 at 3:30 P. M. More than a score of persons were prostrated. Excessive humidity, which reached 85, added to the suffering throughout the city.

The new heat wave will be short-lived, according to the local weather forecaster, who declared this afternoon that relief is expected from thundershowers to-night. A drop in temperature of from five to fifteen degrees is predicted by to-morrow.

Ice dealers to-day raised their prices. Restaurant and cafe owners were notified that the rate to them had jumped from 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds, and there was a small advance in retail price.

M'CORMICK SEES WILSON

Confers With President on Final Selections for Democratic Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Committee chairman, conferred with President Wilson to-day on final selections for the Democratic campaign committee, and on details of the special work to be done in various States. Mr. McCormick also talked with several Senators, Representatives and Cabinet members.

The campaign committee will not be announced for several days, but Mr. McCormick said that Daniel C. Roper, who resigned last week as First Assistant Postmaster-General, would have charge of the organization bureau at the New York headquarters, and that Senator Walsh of Montana, would be in charge of the Democratic headquarters in Chicago.

President Wilson to-day reiterated to Chairman McCormick his determination to remain in Washington until Congress adjourns.

AID FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

House Committee Orders Favorable Report on Appropriation of \$540,000.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The House Military Affairs Committee to-day ordered a favorable report of a resolution appropriating \$540,000 for relief of flood sufferers in the South caused by the recent deluge in tropical storms. The resolution, drafted by the War Department, will be reported to the House on Wednesday with a report drafted by Representative Dent, of Alabama.

The resolution provides that the money shall be spent by the Secretary of War at his discretion in the flood areas of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

PLEADS FOR CASEMENT

Senator Lodge Makes Personal Appeal Through British Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A personal appeal in behalf of Roger Casement has been made by Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who opposed as improper the Senate resolution requesting President Wilson to urge the British government to extend clemency to political offenders. It became known to-day that Senator Lodge had made his appeal to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who transmitted it to the British Foreign Office.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL

Emperor of Austria Catches Severe Cold While Inspecting Troops.

LONDON, July 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria caught a severe chill while inspecting his troops, says a Vienna dispatch, forwarded to London by the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company. His Majesty is described as being very ill.

HANKOW IN HANDS OF MOB

Great Quantities of Property Being Burned by Revolutionary Bands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Hankow, China, to-day was in the hands of a revolutionary mob, and great quantities of property were being burned, according to cable advices received here by the Robert Dollar Steamship Company from its Hankow office. No details were given.

Through Service via Southern Railway to Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, etc., now open. Phone Med. 212—Adv.

GERMANY ENTERS THIRD YEAR WITH ALL FORCES ON DEFENSIVE



Fire Rages in Ruins Where Disastrous Explosion Occurred

Preparations Under Way for Joint Inquiry to Fix Blame for Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Fire broke out to-night in the ruins on Black Tom Island, where the disastrous ammunition explosion of Sunday morning occurred, and half the fire department of Jersey City aided by fire tugs from New York harbor, fought the flames which centered about the pier where large quantities of shrapnel and high explosives were stored. Exploding shells made an almost continuous canonade.

Three officers of corporations doing business on the island were under arrest to-night, and a warrant was out for a fourth. Preparations were under way at Jersey City for a joint Federal, State, county and municipal investigation to fix the blame for the disaster which killed at least three men, injured scores and caused approximately \$30,000,000 property damage.

DECLARE FIRE ORIGINATED IN TWO FREIGHT CARS

The theory that the fire which caused the explosion started on a munition barge, tied up at the island, was substantiated to-day by Robert S. Hudspeth, prosecutor for Hudson County, and Theodore B. Johnson, president of the Johnson Lighterage Company, owner of the munition barge. Both declared the fire originated in two Lehigh Valley railroad freight cars laden with explosives.

Johnson, who was arrested on a warrant charging manslaughter, as were Albert M. Dickinson, Black Tom agent of the Lehigh Valley, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the National Storage Company, denied all responsibility for the conflagration. He intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Prosecutor Hudspeth corroborated Johnson's story. He said he had obtained an affidavit from the commander of the tug Geneva, which gave a comprehensive story of the disaster.

"According to the affidavit and other evidence," said the prosecutor, "the fire started two hours before the Johnson barge was destroyed, and it was not this barge that caused the great explosion. The fire spread from freight cars to warehouses and the barge. The captain of the Geneva was towing away another barge, said to have been loaded with a tremendously high explosive, and on orders of a Lehigh Valley official, when the barge, which had shown no sign of being afloat, exploded. This was the first explosion and the one that was most severe."

"The second great explosion occurred when the fire reached a number of freight cars loaded with dynamite and other explosives."

QUANTITIES OF EXPLOSIVES PASS THROUGH JERSEY CITY

Mr. Hudspeth declared fully four-fifths of the explosives shipped to the entente allies passed through Jersey City.

Late in the day a warrant was issued for arrest on a charge of manslaughter of Edward A. MacKenzie, president of the National Storage Company, whose plant on Black Tom Island was destroyed. Plate glass insurance underwriters voted at a meeting here to-day to waive all technicalities, and to replace at once all windows shattered by the explosions. It is estimated that the plate glass loss in Manhattan, Brooklyn and New Jersey was \$1,000,000.

DAMAGES FROM EXPLOSION APPORTIONED AMONG VICTIMS

The damage from the explosion was apportioned to-day as follows: Thirteen warehouses, National Storage Company, \$7,000,000. Forty thousand tons of raw sugar, \$3,000,000.

Twenty-four thousand barrels of tobacco, \$1,500,000. Other merchandise, \$500,000. Ammunition in cars and barges, \$5,000,000.

Other barges and cargoes, \$200,000. Ellis Island, \$75,000. Bedloe's Island, \$100,000. Lehigh Valley Railroad piers, etc., \$1,250,000. Moran Towing Company, \$35,000. Plate glass and other damage in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City, \$1,000,000. Total, \$20,060,000.

The discovery to-day that many munition boxes, hurled from exploding barges and set adrift when they sank, were still drifting about the harbor, caused great nervousness among pilots of harbor craft. It was as if the harbor had been mined, and commanders of ferriesboats kept a careful lookout for all floating objects.

Fire Commissioner Adamson issued warning, saying that "great danger lies in the possibility of careless handling of explosives which have floated to Manhattan Island, and are still being washed up to the shore by the tide."

The big pier just west of the Statue of Liberty is a mass of smoking ruins, with the debris piled hundreds of feet high in places and with the fire still burning.

WORK OF REPAIRING DAMAGE IN PROGRESS

The work of repairing the damage to the buildings on Bedloe's Island and Ellis Island and in New York and Jersey City began to-day. The immigration station at Ellis Island had the appearance of a war-swept village, with every window shattered, the roof of the hospital caved in, the main door blown away and the dining and executive rooms wrecked, while the island was strewn with bits of shrapnel, broken glass and three-inch shells thrown ashore from drifting wood which had been bombarding the island as they burned. The damage was estimated at \$75,000.

The buildings on Bedloe's Island, with doors blown in and windows shattered, showed the marks of an eight-hour bombardment of shrapnel, iron bolts and spikes, pieces of steel and chain. The roof of an iron warehouse was ripped off, and the walls are full of holes, while the homes of the army officers are stripped of their chimneys and walls and plaster are shattered. The loss there is estimated at \$100,000. The Statue of Liberty virtually is undamaged, but the doors to the pedestal are blown in.

Stories told by those who narrowly escaped death verge on the miraculous. One man says he was blown off a lighter into the bay and swam to Bedloe's Island, but had to swim back again to the Jersey shore when the flaming barges bombarded the island. "The air seemed to be full of flame, and I thought the end of the world had come," said another survivor.

A third was blown fifty feet from the top of a freight car and landed near a building, which fell upon him.

ZEPPELIN DRIVEN OFF

English Aviator Pursues and Attacks Drifted Thirty Miles Off East Coast.

LONDON, July 31.—The second raid within a week off the East Coast of England by a Zeppelin airship was made this morning. An official statement announcing the raid says the airship was engaged by a British aeroplane.

The official statement follows: "At 5:15 o'clock this morning one of our aeroplanes pursued and attacked a Zeppelin thirty miles off the east coast. The pilot had fired more than two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine gun flying off and stunning him. The Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen when the pilot regained consciousness. It was therefore forced to return to his station."

Thru Train to Buffalo, Little Springs, Leaves Richmond 3:00 P. M., arrives Buffalo 7:30 P. M. daily except Sundays. Visit this delightful resort, SOUTHERN RY.—Adv.

DOHERTY SEEKS TO OUST BROCK FROM OFFICE

Bring Proceedings Against Chief Executive of Smithfield in Isle of Wight.

FAILS TO ENFORCE LABOR LAW

Petition Says Mayor Was "Openly and Shamelessly Hostile" in His Attitude Toward Semimonthly and Child-Labor Laws.

Fulfilling his threat to bring removal proceedings under the ouster law against magistrates who fail, in the face of conclusive evidence of guilt, to impose the fines required by law, Commissioner James B. Doherty, of the State Department, of Labor, has addressed a petition to Judge B. D. White, of the Circuit Court of Isle of Wight County, asking for the removal of L. C. Brock as Mayor of Smithfield.

The papers setting forth the charges against Mayor Brock have been placed in the hands of the Commonwealth's attorney of Isle of Wight, and a copy has been served upon Mayor Brock. Judge White will fix the date for the trial.

Commissioner Doherty accuses Mayor Brock of maintaining an "openly and shamelessly hostile" attitude and bearing to the enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth, as evidenced by his conduct when Inspector Clinchard, of the Labor Department, brought charges in his court against the Smithfield Light and Power Company, and the Underwood Manufacturing Company. Notwithstanding the fact that the charges against these defendants, growing out of the violation of the semimonthly pay and child-labor laws, were fully sustained, Commissioner Doherty charges, Mayor Brock was in haste to decide the cases against the complainant and dismissed the warrants.

BYSTANDERS SAID TO HAVE PROMPTED WITNESSES

It is further charged against Mayor Brock that he permitted bystanders to prompt witnesses, led witnesses himself with the intention of damaging the case of the Commonwealth, admitted in open court that he had threatened, before the warrants had been sworn out and before he had heard the evidence, to dismiss the warrants, and that his judicial opinion was admittedly warped, biased and prejudiced.

Apart from its immediate relation to the labor-enforcement program of the Labor Department, Commissioner Doherty's action is significant as the first attempt to make use of the much-discussed ouster law. It is the first attempt in years to discipline a magistrate for failure to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth. As the first exercise of the ouster law, the proceedings against Mayor Brock will be watched with interest throughout the State.

It had been known for some time that the Department of Labor was preparing to take steps against a magistrate in the eastern section of the State, where in recent months it has experienced great difficulty in securing convictions. A conviction in this case may be followed by similar action against other justices of the peace who have deliberately ignored the statute and discharged defendants.

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DEUTSCHLAND EXPECTED TO SAIL WITHIN 24 HOURS

Exact Time of Departure From Baltimore Said Not to Have Been Determined Upon.

RESTS WITH CAPTAIN KOENIG

Coast Guard Cutter Probably Will Follow Submersible Down Bay and See to It That Progress of Vessel Is Not Blocked by Other Craft.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The German submarine liner Deutschland will leave Baltimore on her return voyage to Germany some time within the next twenty-four hours, unless plans made to-day are altered. Information to this effect was received to-night from a trustworthy source.

The exact time of departure was said not to have been determined upon. Captain Paul Koenig, himself, will decide when his vessel shall be pulled into the stream from the pier to which she has been moored for three weeks.

To-day was one of great activity at the pier. A large barge which had blocked the entrance to the Deutschland's slip was moved away to another pier. Aboard the barge was the pig iron ballast the Deutschland brought from Germany.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins, which met the Deutschland at the Virginia capes, took on as much coal as she could carry. Her bunkers were filled, and bags were piled upon every available portion of the deck. On her return from the coal pier the tug entered the log barrier around the Deutschland stern first, and cast a tow line to the submarine.

NO SHORE LIBERTY

FOR OFFICERS OR CREW

None of the officers or crew of the Deutschland had shore liberty to-day, and Captain Koenig was busy from sunrise to sunset. The engines of the submersible repeatedly were tested, and a quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables were taken aboard.

The United States Coast Guard cutter Apache remained at anchor near the Deutschland's pier. It is expected the cutter will leave the harbor when the sight down Chesapeake Bay, to see to it that the progress of the vessel is not hindered by other craft.

The Maryland Pilots' Association had not been asked to furnish a pilot for the Deutschland to-night, but an official indicated that such a request hourly was expected. A pilot can be had at any time of the day or night on thirty minutes' notice.

Agents of the ship's owners, the German consul in Baltimore, and Captain Koenig, of the Neckar, who directed the reception of the Deutschland at the capes, were in conference almost continually. The conference declined to divulge the subject under consideration. Plans for the sailing of the Deutschland became known, however, soon after the conference concluded.

RUMORED THAT BREMEN WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY

NORFOLK, VA., July 31.—Persistent reports that the giant submersible Bremen, sister ship to the Deutschland, is moving again and working toward

Ever Been to Baltimore By Boat? The most delightful water trip in America. Fare, \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip.

INITIATIVE NEARLY EVERYWHERE WITH ENTENTE ALLIES

Lines at Many Places Are Pressed Back From Where They Stood in 1915.

RUSSIANS CONTINUING THEIR FORWARD MARCH

Large Re-Enforcements Brought Up to Keep Them From Further Gains Toward Lemberg.

FIGHTING IN SOMME REGION

Counterattacks Put Down by French, With Serious Losses to Germans.

Germany enters upon the third year of the war with her forces in nearly all portions of the main theaters of operations on the defensive, and with her lines at numerous places in France and Russia pressed back from where they stood a year ago.

Her allies also have yielded the initiative to the entente allies almost everywhere: the Austro-Hungarian forces in Volhynia and Galicia and in Italy, respectively, to the Russians and the Italians, and the Turks in Asia Minor to the Russians. In addition, along the Greek border, unofficial reports indicate that Serb, British and French are preparing to throw down the gage of battle to the Bulgarians and the soldiers of the central powers.

The Russians, according to the latest Petrograd communication, are continuing their forward march against the Teutons, capturing the entire Thirty-first Honved Regiment, together with its commander and his staff. To the south, near Brody, the Russians also are pressing the Austro-German forces.

While an unofficial report from Petrograd says the Russians have crossed the Stokhod River between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche railroads, Berlin says that on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway, south of the Turka River and on both sides of the Lipa, attacks by the Russians against General von Linsingen's troops were repulsed with heavy casualties to the attackers, and that nearly 2,000 Russians were taken prisoner.

In the sector of Buczacz, Galicia, Russian attacks also were repulsed, Berlin asserts.

In the Somme region of France, both the British and the French are engaged in consolidating positions won on Sunday from the Germans. The French were forced to sustain counterattacks on Monday in the Ham wood and at the Monacq farm, which Paris says were put down with serious losses to the Germans. There was no fighting on the British front during the day. Violent artillery duels are in progress in the Thiaumont wood and Fleury sectors, near Verdun.

In the Astico Valley, the Italians are keeping up their pressure against the Austrians on Monte Cimone, and have put down Austrian attacks in the Adige Valley and the Travignola Valley.

Petrograd reports a further advance for the Russians in the region of Erzingan and the repulse of a Turkish attack in the Mossul district, while Constantinople says the Turks have driven the Russians from Revanzur and are pursuing them toward the Persian border.

The British casualties in all the war theaters during the month of July numbered 7,084 officers and 62,591 men. Dispatches from Cairo announce that the Arabs who are fighting against Turkish rule in Arabia have captured the Turkish town and fort of Tembo, on the Red Sea, the port of Medina.

HEAVY BATTLES FOUGHT IN ALL WAR THEATERS

LONDON, July 31.—The entente allies maintain unceasing pressure both on the western and eastern fronts, as well as the Italians on the Austrian front, and heavy battles are being fought in all theaters.

The British and French started a fresh combined attack on Sunday from Delville wood to the Somme, and made dogged progress, which brought them near the village of Maurepas. The misty weather, which has hindered the operations, has given place to clear skies, with intense heat. The Germans are making the most determined counterattacks, and officially claim that the entente allies have not gained a foot of ground by Sunday's attacks.

The Russians are continuing their success, and, notwithstanding the strongest German resistance, are pressing ever closer to Kovel. According to to-night's unofficial news, they are across the Stokhod over the whole stretch between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche railroads.

General Leitchitzky, whose operations were suspended by the Diastor floods, is moving again and working toward